

Semantic Similarity of Fine-Tuning Data and Speculative Decoding Degradation in Qwen2.5 Multitask Instruction-Following

Assignee Research

June 11, 2026

Abstract

Abstract The rapid evolution of large language models (LLMs) has driven a transformative shift in artificial intelligence (AI), reshaping both research paradigms and practical applications. Distinguished from their predecessors by unprecedented scale and advanced capabilities, LLMs necessitate new frameworks for understanding their development, behavior, and societal impact. This survey systematically reviews recent advancements in LLM techniques across four key dimensions: (1) pre-training methodologies, which establish core model capabilities through large-scale self-supervised training, arc

1 Introduction

This paper examines: A Survey of Large Language Models. Research question: What is the correlation between the semantic similarity of fine-tuning data and the degradation of speculative decoding performance when transitioning from single-task to multitask instruction-following scenarios in Qwen2.5?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 11 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 8.5/10.

3 Results

11 papers retrieved. 10 claims extracted; 9 independently verified. Quality review score: 8.5/10.

4 Limitations

This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research. Automated retrieval and verification may introduce errors or omissions. Review scores reflect automated assessment, not human peer review. Readers should consult primary sources for authoritative information.

5 Extracted Claims

Claim	Verified	Confidence
Large language models (LLMs) have driven a transformative shift in artificial intelligence (AI), reshaping both research	✓	0.33
LLMs are distinguished from their predecessors by unprecedented scale and advanced capabilities.	✓	0.22
LLMs necessitate new frameworks for understanding their development, behavior, and societal impact.	✓	0.25
This survey systematically reviews recent advancements in LLM techniques across four key dimensions: (1) pre-training me	✓	0.32
Pre-training methodologies establish core model capabilities through large-scale self-supervised training, architectural	✓	0.37
Post-training techniques include supervised fine-tuning and reinforcement learning, which adapt foundational models to d	✓	0.33
Utilization strategies, such as in-context learning, prompt engineering, and agentic reasoning, optimize real-world depl	✓	0.35
Evaluation methods encompass benchmarks for key ability dimensions such as core language capabilities, reasoning, and sa	✓	0.34
Critical research issues include those concerning theoretical foundations, efficient scaling, alignment, and agentic cap	✓	0.26
The survey highlights open challenges in the field of LLMs.	×	0.07

References

- <https://doi.org/10.48550/arxiv.2412.14135>
- <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11704-026-60308-3>
- <https://openalex.org/W7163286858>